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DEVELOPMENTS OF U.S.-SOVIET INF TALKS REPORTED

Talks To Continue 6 Sep

LD141426 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 14 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA was held here today. It concluded the current round of the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. It was agreed that the talks will be continued on September 6.

U.S. Rejects 'Peaceful' Overtures

LD142307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The latest round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe ended today.

Here is a late news commentary. Our Geneva correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy is at the microphone:

Regrettably one has to state that this present round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, which has just ended here, has not yielded the positive results that are being awaited from this important dialogue by the broad circles of progressive world public. This is to be explained by the American side's open unwillingness to conduct constructive talks and by Washington's attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The United States is attempting to explain its refusal to strive to achive a mutually-acceptable accord by the allegedly inflexible position of the Soviet side. However, facts are a stubborn thing. It is enough just to recall the recent proposal by us that nuclear armaments be frozen at their existing levels. This freeze would provide for a halt to the quantitative buildup of all the components of the sides' nuclear arsenals and also their commitment not to deploy new classes and types of nuclear weapons. In addition each side would introduce a moratorium on all testing of nuclear munitions as well as on the testing of new classes and types of nuclear delivery vehicles. There have not as yet been any positive responses to this and other peaceful calls by the Soviet Union.

It is becoming clearer, all the time, the Geneva VOIX OUVRIERE writes in this connection, that the present American Administration is pursuing a course aimed not at the achievement of accord but at the implementation of its programs for building up strategic and other armaments and for deploying new medium-range missiles in West Europe.

ALI AGCA USED IN U.S. PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

LD141229 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Rome July 14 TASS -- The outcry in the West over the alleged complicity of Bulgaria and other socialist countries in Turkish terrorist Ali Agca's attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II has been inspired directly by Washington, it follows from a report released by the news agency ANSA. The agency refers to the photocopies of two secret documents drawn up by U.S. Ambassador to Italy Maxwell Rabb and obtained by the Italian magazine PACE E GUERRA. They speak about a plan-based propaganda campaign directed at the public in Western countries in order to use the case of the assassination attempt on the pope for discrediting socialist countries.

According to the Italian news agency, the first document, dating back to August 1982, speaks bluntly about organising a campaign in Italy to influence public opinion with a view to convicing it of Bulgaria's involvement in the act of terrorism. This campaign, it is emphasised in the document, is feasible and promising, taking into consideration the prejudices of Italian Catholics and the assistance which Agca himself, as well as Italian secret services, government representatives, military figures, and politicians were ready to give. Bulgaria would thus be compromised, and this would represent a further step in efforts to discredit the Soviet Union, the U.S. document says.

The second document, composed in December 1982, speaks already about the "success" of the operation designed to prove Bulgaria's complicity in the assassination attempt on the pope and notes the assistance given towards this purpose by certain Italian politicians.

Facts demonstrate that every effort is still being made to amplify the propaganda ballyhood in Italy over the assassination attempt on the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Only recently official authorities arranged a meeting between Ali Agca, who is serving life imprisonment in a jail outside Rome, and a group of Italian and foreign journalists. Eager to play this latest propaganda trick, the sponsors of the anti-Bulgarian and anti-Soviet campaign did not even stop at breaking the rules regulating the terms of judicial investigations. The right-wing Turkish terrorist did not disappoint their hopes and used the granted opportunity to issue a blatantly slanderous statement in relation to Bulgaria and the USSR.

ANDROPOV ACKNOWLEDGES RECEIPT OF REAGAN TELEGRAM

LD141839 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A telegram for Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived from U.S. President Reagan. It expresses gratitude for greetings sent on the occasion of the U.S. national holiday — Independence Day.

STRIFE AT STATE DEPARTMENT, PENTAGON OBSERVED

LD142324 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] A peculiar division of labor has set in between the American Department of State and the Pentagon. The first has been instructed to persuade the public of the seriousness of American intentions at the talks on disarament. The second has been engaged in producing and deploying advanced nuclear weapons. Now here is a commentary in this connection from Spartak Beglov, and observer of the NOVOSTI press agency.

In a way it is a competition between the two major U.S. departments. The first, with fresh pathos, declares its adherence to disarmament. The second with as much vigor calls for arms buildup. The Vice President George Bush for one, when leaving Western Europe last week, reassured his audience that the United States has been working energetically for the success of the Geneva talks on reducing arms. Just then the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger declared that Washington proceeds from the prospect of failure at the negotiations in Geneva. And it is prepraing at full speed the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe. And the supreme commander of the NATO Forces, American General Rogers added, to avoid any ambiguity, that by the end of December, Pershing II and cruise missiles will be sited. This double standard of the United States on the question of arms, underscores with a new force how appropriate was the warning address by the Soviet leadership to the West during the stay of the West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Moscow. Soviet leaders warned about the danger of an illusion that there is nothing to worry about over the deployment of new American weapons, since they allegedly can only induce the Soviet Union to make concessions. This posture is designed to mislead the public. Washington is well aware that there can be only one Soviet reaction to the deployment of American nuclear missiles. Retaliatory measures, to guarantee the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. At the same time, Moscow has been emphasizing repeatedly that as long as deployment has not been started, an agreement is still possible. An agreement under which Europe would immediately find itself in a much lower level of military confrontation than say in 1976.

So, what is wrong with this? Is it bad to start reducing arms? But that is precisely what does not suit the current United States leadership. The deployment of missiles. That is what it wants, and the conduct of negotiations is only a smokescreen to cover up these plans.

ROLE OF U.S. RADIO STATIONS IN GERMANY HIT

DW142036 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The U.S. Congress backed the move by the Reagan administration to appropriate an additional 21 million for the CIA's agitation stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe in fiscal year 1983. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

It is not yet clear what percentage of this million-dollar injection will go to the Munich headquarters of the U.S. stations, and what percentage to the transmitting stations of this broadcasting propaganda center. Nonetheless, this news certainly has made the people in the building at Englischer Garten very happy. The political impostors of different origin and ideology who were hired by the U.S. intelligence service are euphoric. Several years ago, they were afraid they might lose their jobs and not get the cake. Now they know their existence is safe. Their employers once again have got a nice amount of money.

These additional subsidies are made available to the Munich CIA stations under the project democracy and public diplomacy. However, this rhetorical term describes something which has nothing to do with diplomacy or democracy. It describes a psychological war by the United States against the peoples in the socialist states and the developing countries, which basically means against the democratic movement, the liberation movement and the antiwar movement throughout the world. The FRG is increasingly becoming the starting basis for these subversive activities. Psychological Pershing II's are primarily to be launched from its territory, just like the Pershings with nuclear warheads that the United States wants to have installed in Western Europe by the end of this year.

These diversionist U.S. stations were by no means founded recently in Munich. They were established as early as at the end of the fifties when West Germany's sovereignty was limited. These merely formal restrictions on the FRG's sovereignty have long ceased to exist, but the United States practically does as it pleases in the FRG, just as it did at that time. It uses its territory unscrupulously as a basis of psychological warfare against the Federal Republic's eastern neighbors as well as against many other states in the world.

The question poses itself more and more urgently as to whether this totally abnormal situation eventually will not have consequences, because provocations on the air and the simultaneous growth of mountains of explosives on the earth could lead to disaster. Bonn, however, apparently is not interested. Some FRG politicians are on the same wavelength as the American propagandists. Bonn's voluntary and demonstrative solidarity with the U.S. Administration's course of confrontation between the East and West likely played a role in the U.S. Congress decision on the additional many millions of dollars to the Munich diversionist stations. One should strike the iron while it is hot. And Washington leaves no stone unturned to expand the U.S. presence in the Federal Republic.

U.S. JAPAN ENVOY WARNS TOKYO OF TRADE CONFLICTS

LD142340 Moscow TASS in English 2224 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] New York July 15 TASS -- Michael Mansfield, the ambassador of the USA in Tokyo, has stated in an interview with American journalists that the deep differences between the United States and Japan in the trade-and-economic field may develop into a dangerous confrontation already next year.

He tried to lay full blame on Tokyo for the sharpening of inter-imperialist contradictions between the two countries. The U.S. ambassador emphasised that the Japanese Government should puzzle over concrete steps which should be taken to lessen friction between the two countries before President Reagan's visit to Tokyo, scheduled for November this year.

WHITE HOUSE 'PARALYZED' BY DEBATEGATE SCANDAL

LD150159 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Significant space in American newspapers is again being given to the scandal in which the White House has turned out to be involved. Materials on this theme have pushed all other reports -- both international and domestic -- into second place in American papers and on television news broadcasts. But the matter is apparently not limited to a press sensation. According to reports by journalists accredited to the White House, the activity of the presidential apparatus, which has completely sunk into the peripeteia of this great political scandal, has been paralyzed to a significant extent. Since we have systematically informed you, comrades, on the progress of events in Washington connected with the theft of important documents from the White House by Reagan's people during the last presidential election campaign, today I will just add a few new circumstances which have become known. I will also try to express a number of assessments connected with this whole affair.

If at the beginning all the uproar was connected with the thick packet of documents [video shows Reagan-Carter TV debate, cutting to debate book] concerning the television debate between Reagan and Carter which by secret means turned up in the hands of the people preparing Reagan's television speech a few days before this discussion, then the whole affair now looks as if the investigation which show that the affair is not restricted to materials concerning the television discussion. It also concerns a wide-scale operation during which numerous documents, regarding both the foreign and internal policy of the Carter government and including documents which had been stamped secret and top secret disappeared secretly from the White House and appeared in Reagan's election headquarters. It is a question here not of episodic cases but of a many month-long practice that took place during the whole period of the election campaign. That is perhaps the new element which has emerged in the last few days.

Many organs of the American press have called the present scandal the new Watergate. Undoubtedly there are some grounds for such a comparison. In both cases a blatant violation by participants in the presidential election campaign of not only the rules of political ethics but also of the laws in force concerned. However, it seems to me that there are fundamental differences since the current people in Reagan's entourage are doing everything possible to conceal and pass over the event in silence.

When the agents of Richard Nixon penetrated the headquarters of the opposition Democratic Party in the Watergate Hotel in Washington, they tried to steal not state secrets but political secrets. This led, as you remember, to Richard Nixon's ignominious resignation from the presidency. When Reagan's people, representing not the ruling party, but the then opposition party, stole White House documents -- including documents of a deeply confidential nature -- an infringement not only of party but also of state secrets was involved. This should be qualified quite differently in legal terms.

I repeat, for the time being, if this circumstance is mentioned in Washington, it is only in extremely low tones. But I would not rule out the possibility that it may turn into one of chief factors in the growing scandal. When the first reports began to appear in the press about the violation of the law during 1980 election campaign, the White House did not attribute any particular significance to it, while President Reagan said that it was much to do about nothing. Nothing like that is happening now.

The degree of anxiety among the President's entourage over events can be judged by American press reports that a genuine political war has begun among the President's closest advisers. Each group of advisors is trying to blame the other for what has happened.

Such a squabble -- one that has leaked out rather than remaining within the walls of the White House, as was mostly the case before -- bears witness to the degree of confusion, not to say panic which has seized the people on the presidential staff. Well the president is, for the time being, trying to keep out of these events, letting his aides accuse each other of all mortal sins and apparently choosing who will have to be sacrificed and who should be made the scapegoat in an attempt to quell the scandal.

I have already spoken of one of the circumstances that distinguishes the Watergate affair from this ugly affair. But they also have quite a few things in common, and not only the fact that in both cases the politicians holding the highest state posts in the country resorted to the most unlawful and unscrupulous methods of political struggle.

There is, it seems to me, something that is less evident to the naked eye but deeper, which forces one to say that we are dealing with the same type of phenomena. After all both then and now nothing has occurred in Washington that violates the usual norms of American political life. A quite legitimate question arises: Why have these affairs acquired the character of great scandals? Why, in particular, has the Americans press found the courage, both then and now, to dare to criticize the head of state? I think that the answer to the question is as follows: The Watergate scandal, which ended in Nixon's expulsion from the White House, would never have arisen if extremely powerful circles, who did not like Nixon's policies and who decided to get rid of him by any means, had not been interested in blowing up activities, which were normal in American politics. Well it is no secret that not only broad masses of working Americans, but also a number of extremely powerful monopoly groups are dissatisfied with Reagan's policy. As a representative of influential California banks and military-industrial corporations, Reagan, in the opinion of many American specialists, is too zealous in his loyalty to them, which reflects on the positions of such monopoly associations, as Wall Street. One must not rule out that, having timed the series of disclosures for the beginning of the latest presidential campaign, influential circles want to exert so mush pressure on the present boss of the White House that he will be forced to abandon his candidacy for a second time.

However, that is only one possible scenario. It is difficult to say how events will develop. Only one thing is clear: This is not only one of the major political scandals in Washington in recent years, but it is also a factor that will have a real influence on the progress of the political process in the United States.

U.S. DEAL ON ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN SCORED

LD141953 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported, with reference to sources in the Pentagon, that the American Administration has completed preparations for new sales of armaments to Taiwan. But it has been decided not to announce the future deal to avoid a conflict in connection with the planned visit of Defense Secretary Weinberger to China. (Petr Olegin) makes these comments:

Endless American sales of arms and ammunition to Taiwan have been arousing indignation in China for a long time, because Taiwan is a province of China. By the way, the United States has recognized the status of the island. What right does the Reagan administration have to conclude any agreement disregarding the Chinese Government? What would Americans say if some foreign country would decide to supply an antigovernment group, say, in California, with arms worth hundreds of millions of dollars? By arming Taiwan, Washington apparently wants to increase the confrontation between the insular province and Beijing. This is nothing but crude interference in the internal affairs of China.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is doing everything possible to strengthen the Armed Forces of its Taiwan puppets. It is openly breaking the understanding reached last August with the Chinese Government. In a joint communique the American side promised that its military aid to Taiwan would not exceed the level of the past few years either in quantity or in quality. The year 1982 saw the greatest volume of military shipments worth $600 million. This year and in 1984 military aid is expected to amount to $700 million or even $800 million.

Besides giving military aid, Washington has taken a number of other steps complicating the unification of Taiwan with the rest of China. For example, the United States made it clear that it was ready to agree to Chinese admission to the Asian Development Bank only on condition that a representative of Taiwan would be present there too. Under the rules of the bank, only sovereign states can be members. So this would amount to the recognition of two Chinas. This is exactly what American ruling circles want. For along time they have been trying to tear Taiwan from the rest of China for good. Without previous agreement with the People's Republic of China, Washington has allowed the Pan-American company to begin regular flights not only over the continental part of China but also with Taiwan. The American customs regulations openly consider Taiwan an independent state.

As for the Soviet Union, its stand on the so-called issue of Taiwan is unequivocal. The Soviet Union has always considered Taiwan an inseparable part of China. Soviet delegates at the United Nations and other international organizations are working against the American policy of creating two Chinas. The Soviet Union favors the return of all territories occupied by imperialists to the People's Republic of China.

PRC COAL DELEGATION LEADER VIEWS IRKUTSK VISIT

OW142236 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Dear listeners: A Chinese coal industrial workers' delegation, headed by (Zhang Chenfu), director of the opencut mining office under the PRC Ministry of Coal Industry, visited Irkutsk Province not long ago. The place they visited is a large coal mining district in the eastern part of the Soviet Union. Our station correspondent met with the director and asked him to give his impressions of the Eastern Siberian joint coal company.

(Zhang Chenfu) said: We are very glad to be able to visit your great country. For many of us, this is our first trip to the Soviet Union. We have had an opportunity to visit the (Tchavnolov) and (?Angarsk) coalfields. It is a pleasure for me to point out that we were showered with warm and cordial hospitality wherever we went. I consider that this reflected the great friendship between our two peoples, and I would like to take this opportunity to convey to the Soviet mining workers sincere greetings from the Chinese miners.

Our visit to the coalfields has enabled us to understand that your country's coal industry has developed rapidly in the past 10 to 20 years. We consider your emphasis on developing opencut coal is correct. In view of your tremendous achievements in using technical equipment in the opencut operation, we need to learn from rich experiences. It is of great significance that you have done a great deal of work, not only in the technical area, but in environmental protection and land leveling in the mining fields. Upon our return, we will certainly pass on to our fellow miners what we have learned from you here. First, we will inform our countrymen about the Soviet people's profound friendly feelings for them and the Soviet people's sincere desire to cooperate with us. The Chinese mining workers will be glad to know about it. The friendship between the Soviet Union and China is profound. We hope that we will be able to have more contacts with your miners.

Many Soviet experts worked in China during the PRC's first 5-year period. We worked with them shoulder to shoulder, and still have vivid recollections about our cooperation. We cannot forget about it. Many of our students also studied in the Soviet Union. They have now become real experts. I am sure that your country has made great progress in improving your people's work and living conditions and your progress merits our learning from you.

We are particularly glad that the Soviet miners receive tremendous care. We saw many well-equipped sanatoriums, immunization stations, recuperation centers, and hospitals. I wish to thank all the comrades of East Siberian joint coal company for their warm hospitality. We are deeply impressed with out meetings with them. Our contact with them will expand and grow, and our cooperation with them will continue, I think.

NAKASONE'S PLEDGE FOR FURTHER PAKISTAN AID HIT

OW150507 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Igor Vykhukhalev report]

[Text] On the eve of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's official visit to Japan scheduled to begin on Sunday, 17 July, Prime Minister Nakasone met with a group of Pakistani journalists and answered their questions on several international issues. In this connection, Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev filed the following report:

The KYODO news agency reported that Prime Minister Nakasone stated in his interview with the Pakistani journalists that Japan was ready to offer more economic aid to Pakistan. According to official views, this aid would be used to help Pakistan care for refugees from its neighboring country, Afghanistan. It might seem that there should be no opposition to the humane feelings and concerns of the Japanese Government for the Afghan refugees.

However, these so-called refugees are in fact tens and hundreds of thousands of atrocious outlaws and killers who are known to be openly opposed to the people's regime in Afghanistan. From Pakistani territory, these criminals have attacked towns and villages, destroyed school buildings, murdered school teachers, and disturbed agricultural work in Afghanistan. Many Afghan counterrevolutionary bases have been established in the border areas of Pakistan, and these bases have been used to launch the undeclared war against the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is quite clear that this war cannot continue without the supply of funds and weapons from Western nations, particularly the United States; these countries want to maintain the source of dangerous tension in the areas south of the Soviet border.

Furthermore, the Japanese offer to increase its aid to Pakistan in support of the counterrevolutionary elements in Afghanistan is a direct result of the Nakasone cabinet's concessions to the U.S. Government. Yielding to American pressure, Japan has been drawn into the adventurist policy in Southwest Asia. It is in fact intensified intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, Afghanistan.

In the press interview, Prime Minister Nakasone also said that the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan is a prerequisite for the peaceful settlement of the Afghan issue, an attempt to put the cart before the horse. Prime Minister Nakasone should be well aware that a limited number of Soviet forces is in Afghanistan at the request of the legal government of Afghanistan. The only purpose of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan is to eliminate the danger of foreign intervention. As has been stated before, Soviet forces will completely withdraw from Afghanistan once the danger of foreign armed intervention into Afghanistan has been eliminated.

Japan's offer to unconditionally increase its aid to Pakistan can also be taken as an attempt by the Japanese Government to undermine the negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the mediation of a representative of the UN secretary general.

In his interview with the Pakistani journalists delegation, Prime Minister Nakasone also touched on the so-called northern territories issue, saying that his government would be tenacious in its efforts to persuade the Soviet authorities to return the four northern islands at the earliest date.

In this connection the Japanese Government carried out undisguised political actions such as the inauguration of the so-called Northern Territories Day, the launching of a large-scale campaign to demand the return of the teritories, and the manipulation of public opinion to incite dislike of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, military action has been taken since the Nakasone cabinet came into power. For example, Director General Tanikawa of the Defense Agency recently made in inspection tour of the areas close to the Soviet-held Kurile Islands, and preparations have been made to blockade the straits.

However, should the Japanese Government obstinately continue to pursue such policies, it will certainly not contribute toward improving relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

JAPAN'S INCREASE IN MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS EYED

LD150526 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 14 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A report has come from Tokyo that the Nakasone government has significantly increased military appropriations by 6.5 percent over the previous financial year. This step entirely fits in with the course Tokyo has been pursuing.

At the conference of the seven leading capitalist states in Williamsburg, Japan, which is not a NATO member, for the first time officially associated itself with the statement of the Big Seven not only on economic, but also on military-political questions. But, by dong so, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone assumed responsiblity for a very serious turning point in his country's policy with far-reaching consequences.

The sharp increase in military appropriations is only a logical step on this path.

Here I would like to make a slight digression. Recently we received a letter from Comrade Ilyin, a mining engineer from Gorlovka, in which he requests a short feature about politicians with whose actions one has to deal. Similar requests have been addressed to us by many other TV viewers. Therefore, I would like to present some highly condensed information about the present Japanese prime minister, Nakasone: He was born in 1916 into the family of an entrepreneur. He studied law at Tokyo University, which traditionally supplies leading cadres for policy and business. After Japan had launched the war in the Pacific, Nakasone volunteered for the Imperial Navy. After the war he worked for the police and then engaged in political activity, having made the struggle against the so-called left-wing threat his main motto. This helped him to make a career in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Attacks on the ninth article of the Japanese Constitution, which proclaims the renunciation of the creation of armed forces and of war as a means of solving international disputes, became Nakasone's hobby. In his book, "My Life in Politics", Nakasone derides this fundamental tenet of the constitution now in force, calling it an incarnation of unrealistic and fantastic pacifism.

Having become the head of the Liberal-Democratic Party, Yasuhiro Nakasone stated that relations with Washington are the cornerstone of Tokyo's foreign and military policy. The Japanese press notes that his firm links with the powerful Mitsui industrial-financial group ensured Nakasone'e career. A number of other powerful industrial corporations also support the present prime minister, creating a financial base for him.

But let us now return to the political about-face being implemented under the leadership of the present Japanese prime minister.

It seems that Nakasone's longstanding attachment to a close alliance with Washington, and his refusal to accept those tenets of the Japanese Constitution that proclaim a renunciation of the creation of armed forces, are an important, but not sole, cause of Tokyo's serious political about-face.

I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to one more aspect of the matter. It is known that Japan has turned into the American monopolies' most dangerous competitor on the world market in the past few years. Japanese output has crowded out American output not only beyond the borders of the United States but also inside America. The acuteness of Japanese-American economic contradictions has assumed such a scale that the foreign press has started to talk about the trade war between Japan and the United States. Washington has used the crudest political pressure to impose all kinds of trade limitations on Tokyo. A fierce squabble is in progress between the monopolies of both countries for positions on the world market.

To all appearances, influential circles in Tokyo have adopted a cunning policy and economic maneuvers by supporting Washington's militarist course or, using Nakasone's words, by turning Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Pacific Ocean. Thereby tying the American ally hand and foot, Japan has gained more economic freedom. In short, Japan has traded a kind of military alliance for the abolition of American economic restrictions.

However, if the Japanese prime minister really pursued such an aim in Williamsburg, the reports of the last few days are evidence that this cunning maneuver has not worked. On the one hand, Washington is continuing to insist on the expansion of Japan's military efforts; on the other hand, it has recently made new demands that Japan take radical measures to reduce its exports to the American market and expand the import of American goods to Japan. Moreover, as YOMIURI reports, Tokyo has been set a specific time limit by which Japan is to fulfill American conditions -- 5 or 6 November 1983. It is precisely for this date that President Reagan's visit to the Japanese islands is planned. YOMIURI further reports that, on Prime Minister Nakasone's instructions the government is now urgently studying possible measures. However, due to Japan's financial difficulties, the adoption of any realistic steps in this direction is extraordinarily difficult. Practice shows that one does not succeed in eliminating the profound economic contradictions which are tearing apart the leading capitalist countries through verbal declarations or superficial diplomatic maneuvers.

KCNA REPORTS U.S. OVERFLIGHTS, MILITARY ACTIVITY

PM141000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Provocative Action by the Military"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jul -- According to KCNA reports, a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft violated DPRK airspace to the east of the city of Kaesong 11 July. Over the month U.S. aircraft have carried out about 20 reconnaissance flights over DPRK territory.

KCNA also notes increased U.S. military activity in South Korea and incessant deliveries of new shipments of U.S. combat equipment there. The provocative U.S. actions are leading to a greater military danger on the Korean peninsula and pose a threat to peace in Asia and throughout the world, the report emphasizes.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW

SK150234 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society led by Comrade (Hong Chang-su), first vice chairman of the Central Committee of the society, left Moscow for its fatherland.

The Korean comrades participated in various functions to observe the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis.

The Korean guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev. Mass rallies of Soviet-Korean friendship were held in these cities. Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and Soviet minister of light industry, received the Korean delegation prior to its departure for Pyongyang.

During talks with him, the Korean comrades expressed their deep thanks to the Soviet people for their support for the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country and for kindly welcoming the delegation everywhere they visited.

MONGOLIANS THANK SOVIETS FOR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD111753 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In a telegram addressed to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Republic's Council of Ministers, on behalf of the country's working people, have expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the whole fraternal Soviet people, their profound appreciation for cordial congratulations and best wishes sent on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

With a feeling of deep gratitude, says the telegram, we receive your high evaluation of the successes of the Mongolian people in building a socialist society, their contribution to our mutual struggle for the strengthening of peace, the preservation and continuance of the process of detente, and the prevention of the threat of war. The MPRP, the government, and the people of socialist Mongolia will continue to determinedly carry out their principled policy to further draw together the Monogolian and Soviet peoples and to broaden and deepen by all possible means all-round cooperation between our parties and countries, in the name of increasing the strength and might of world socialism, consolidating its unity and cohesion, and in the name of peace throughout the whole world, emphasizes the telegram.

INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI INTERVIEWED DURING USSR VISIT

LD131101 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 13 Jul 83

["To Strengthen Peace is the Chief Concern" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- To secure stronger peace throughout the world and to avert the threat of a nuclear conflict is the chief concern of the government and people of the Soviet Union. I have arrived at this conclusion as a result of meetings and conversations with prominent state and public figures, parliamentarians, and scientists during my visit to the Soviet Union, Rajiv Gandhi, general secretary of the INC (I) party, member of Indian Parliament, has told TASS political news analyst Boris Chekonin. The high guest has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Soviet people's sincere, universal striving for peace, he said, has produced an indelible impression upon me. To my mind, one of the reasons of this is in the fact that the Soviet people experienced all the horrors of war during World War II.

We in India, Rajiv Gandhi went on to say, follow with concern the sharpening of tension in the world. Our particular concern is being aroused by the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. A nuclear conflagration, if breaking out, would affect the peoples of not only the European continent but of the whole world as well. This is why the recent Soviet peace initiatives have been taken in India with a sense of great satisfaction. It is now necessary that these initiatives bring practical results. This is all the more important in the present situation when the United States has reportedly virtually introduced a state of high alert, and the fingers of the Pentagon operators are literally on the launch buttons of nuclear installations. It is not difficult to imagine what dangers such "alert" is bringing to mankind. What if an operator makes an error or a computer develops a fault? Mankind now has a margin of about 30 minutes to eliminate such an error. After the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, the margin will shrink to 6-8 minutes.

India does everything to secure stronger peace and relaxation of international tension. This is illustrated, in particular, by its peace initiatives with which it came forward recently as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Peace is necessary for the peoples of all countries, including those of the developing states. Without a lasting peace, in the conditions of the arms race one cannot speak and think in earnest about economic development plans. Our country does, in practice, everything to strengthen friendship and cooperation with all states, including the Soviet Union. Indian-Soviet relations have a firm basis -- the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation -- signed on August 9, 1971.

The treaty is an important landmark in Indian-Soviet relations. It serves as a vivid example of all-round peaceful cooperation between two countries with different political systems. There would be no today's aggravation of the international situation if more examples of such cooperation between states existed in the world.

The main thing for us now is jointly to struggle for the relaxation of tension. The Soviet Union makes its great contribution to the struggle for peace. India is likewise full of determination to achieve concrete results in strengthening international peace. Indian-Soviet economic contacts also have great prospects. Such all-round Indian-Soviet cooperation meets not only the interests of the two countries but those of all peace-loving states as well and is an important factor in strengthening peace and mutual understanding among the peoples.

ARKHIPOV TALKS WITH INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI

PM131454 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings Held"]

[Text] On 8 July I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received R. Gandhi, general secretary of the Indian National Congress (I) Party and member of parliament of the Republic of India, who is on a visit to Moscow. They had a talk which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PONOMAREV WELCOMES KARMAL, DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD131422 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS — A party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which completed its official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia, stayed in Moscow today on the way home.

The delegation was welcomed and seen off by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Babrak Karmal will remain in the Soviet Union for several days.

U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN AFGHAN TALKS SCORED

LD132321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Jul 83

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] Some progress has been achieved during the latest round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, which are taking place with the mediation of Diego Cordovez, special representative of the UN secretary general. This was stated in Kabul to the BKHIAR NEWS agency by Yoresh, deputy foreign minister of Afghanistan. I will ask my colleague, commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, to tell us about the progress and significance of these talks.

[Kachanov] Afghanistan's position at these talks is widely known. It consists, briefly, of settling by political means the situation which has been created by hostile forces in Afghanistan. This means that it is necessary not only to ensure an end to foreign armed intervention into this country's internal affairs, but also to prevent such intervention in the future. It is the opinion of the Afghanistan Government that it is precisely then that the necessity of the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet servicement of Afghan territory will no longer arise, and that the preconditions for their withdrawal will be created.

During the second round of talks in Geneva the Afghan side showed both goodwill and the necessary flexibility, which could not always have been said about the position of the Pakistani delegation. Nevertheless, there is progress. The talks would progress more quickly and have more results if it were not for the perfectly evident intervention from outside aimed at hindering their success.

I have in mind particularly the recent visit by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to Pakistan, during which he openly expressed support for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and promised them all kinds of help. Apart from that, Shultz essentially dictated to the Pakistani authorities how and on what conditions they should conduct the talks with Afghanistan. He even said so directly to journalists: We are in favor of an acceptable solution of the Afghan problem on the basis of American instructions, in that way and not otherwise. And the Geneva talks, whose participants are not following these instructions, do no inspire particular optimism, in the words of the secretary of state.

In other words, the head of U.S. foreign policy is implying that the United States will obstruct in every way possible the progress of these talks and try to prevent the outlined settlement. The other aspect of American intervention in Afghanistan, as you realize, is direct military aid by the United States to bandit formations which have entrenched themselves on the territory of Pakistan. It is known that in the period since the second half of last year alone the Americans have given the Afghan counter-revolution weapons and ammunition amounting to a sum of more than $100 million, in all, more than $300 million. Not only convoys of rifles and submachine guns are sent by secret paths to Afghanistan, but also trench mortars, recoilless guns, antiaircraft missiles, and even chemical grenades.

As a result, in the last 5 years bands of subversives, armed by Washington, have burned down 1,814 school buildings, have destroyed 31 hospitals, and have ruined 906 peasants' cooperatives. Thousands of peaceful inhabitants have been killed, including old men, women, and children. That is how the Reagan administration conceives of a settlement in Afghanistan.

Hence the realistic and just nature of Kabul's position at the Geneva talks is patently obvious. A solution of the problem will be possible only if armed intervention into the affairs of the DRA from outside ceases.

U.S.-THAI JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE CRITICIZED

BK100942 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Commentary by station commentator Viktor Vladimirov]

[Text] The Gulf of Thailand has once again become a place for a joint naval exercise between the Royal Thai Navy and U.S. Naval forces. This latest exercise began on 6 July and includes the largest military war games held in recent years, involving an estimated 10,000 U.S. and Thai naval officers and enlisted men, 30 warships, and scores of aircraft and helicopters which will participate in troop landing and naval combat operations.

It does not seem to be coincidental at all that the Sattahip Naval Base has been selected as the command center of this military exercise. During the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. Naval forces used this base as a home base for U.S. warships which sailed to Vietnamese waters and shelled Vietnamese shores. In the meantime, the U.S. Air force also took control for such Thai airbases in Korat, Don Muang Takhli and U Taphao, where U.S. warplanes took off daily to drop bombs, napalm and toxic chemicals on Vietnam. Nevertheless, the U.S. adventurous war in Indochina met with shameful failure, thus compelling the U.S. commanding generals to hurriedly pack their bags and return home to the United States. Since then, the U.S. Administration has become increasingly anxious and worried because the U.S. Air Force and Navy have lost several important strategic positions in Thailand. There has been much talk that the U.S. forces should return to Thai bases again. This is not mere talk; it is actually happening, as can be proved by this latest action. First, several U.S. politicians have frequently visited Thailand, particularly those politicians from U.S. military circles. A larger and larger quantity of tactical weapons and war supplies are then supplied to Thailand each year. Observers have noted that U.S. arms sales to Thailand, which sometimes amount to some $400 million per year, unnecessarily exceed Thailand's defense needs. But it is noteworthy that most of the U.S. weapons have been transferred to the Thai-Kampuchea border area, where the remnant Pol Pot clique is mounting frequent attacks against Kampuchea. Earlier this year, the United States opened an airbridge to openly airlift tons of weapons to Thailand at a time when the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border was deteriorating.

It appears that the U.S. forces' return to Thailand has been set in states: first, more and more U.S. warships will call at Sattahip Naval Base and participate in joint naval exercises with the Royal Thai Navy. Then, the U.S. Marines will join in these military exercises. In the future, U.S. war and transport planes will be allowed to land at U Taphao and Don Muang airbases. It has been reported that U.S. military specialists have already appeared at many other Thai airbases to study ways and means for U.S. planes to use facilities at those bases.

In trying to return to its former positions in Thailand and increase its military role in that country, the United States obviously aims to use Thailand as a tool to pressure ASEAN, which is a grouping of countries for economic interests, toward militarism so it will transform itself into a military bloc. The United States has spend much effort on this matter. It regards Thailand as the most important key to opening the door into the ASEAN grouping. That is why it has tried its utmost to fulfill this goal.

After the United States transforms Thailand into a U.S. springboard, it will ponder how to expand its sphere of influence into other areas outside Southeast Asia. The United States has declared the Persian Gulf a decisive region vital to U.S. interests and has tried to gain military control of any straits linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This is because the U.S. warlords plan to use these straits as transport routes to send the U.S. fleets in the Pacific Ocean into the Arabian Sea and the Persian gulf. That is why U.S. strategists are looking at Thailand as the most suitable strategic position for implementing this plan.

Nevertheless, both the U.S. plan and actual maneuvers in Southeast Asia do not seem to conform at all to the interests of the peoples in this region. The current military maneuvers carried out by the United States in Thailand clearly pose a danger to the independence and sovereignty of the countries in this region.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EFFECTS IN VIETNAM EXAMINED

PM141620 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 3

["Topical Interview" with Academician V. Ye. Sokolov, director of the A. N. Severtsov Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Fauna Ecology under the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Ye. Ovcharenko: "The Ecological 'Time Fuse', or What Is Behind the 'Bloodless War' Which the Pentagon is Preparing"]

[Text] Academician V. Ye. Sokolov, director of the A. N. Severtsov Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Fauna Ecology under the USSR Academy of Sciences, replies to our correspondent's question:

Question: Vladimir Yevgenevich, the Reagan administration has now started a massive pressure campaign on the U.S. Congress aimed at extorting its approval for a sharp increase in appropriations enabling the United States to prepare for waging chemical and bacteriological warfare. Moreover, the United States, which conducted an unprecedented ecological aggression in Vietnam, is trying to frighten its allies with the "Soviet threat" and is spreading myths about the alleged use of chemicals by the USSR in Afghanistan, Laos, and Kampuchea. The Pentagon's slanderous fabrications are furthermore designed to divert public attention from the materials of the international scientific symposium on problems relating to studies of the effects of toxins on the human organism and the environment, held in Ho Chi Minh City. You attended the symposium. What did its participants see in Vietnam?

Answer: If you fly over the Ma Da region, in the southern Vietnamese province of Dong Nai, you are struck by ugly, rust-colored bald patches amid the green ocean of jungle. The strips of bare earth stretch over many tens of kilometers. These are the so-called "chemical attack squares" -- part of the dense jungle at one time, subjected to treatment with defoliants and herbicides by U. S. pilots. In the winter they are overgrown with weeds which flare up like a torch during the dry season. Plants do not take root in this soil, exhausted by the head and saturated with poison. Those "dead zones" are silent witnesses of that terrible tragedy which U.S. imperialism brought to the Vietnamese people.

I had occasion to visit Ma Da along with other participants in the international scientific symposium on studies into the consequences of the U.S. chemical warfare against Vietnam. It was held in Ho Chi Minh, the biggest city in the southern part of the country, and that was symbolic: It was the south of Vietnam which for a decade -- 1961-1971 -- was actually turned into a gigantic chemical weapons testing ground by the Pentagon. Containers of herbicide, shells, grenades, and equipment for applying toxins kept arriving here in the Port of Saigon from Fort Detrick. The White House dispatches came to sanction the use of chemical weapons on a massive scale within the framework of operation "Ranch Hand" -- the name given in Washington to the inhuman criminal "experiment" in the use of defoliants and herbicides for achieving victory over the South Vietnamese patriots.

For 10 years, day in, day out, U.S. DC-123 aircraft subjected Vietnamese soil to methodical "treatment," sowing chemical death: 43 percent of the plowland and forest in Vietnam was subjected to treatment by toxins. During this time the aggressors tested, and subsequently used, 15 different formulas in the search for the most complete, irreversible destruction of the flora, fauna, and underwater life. The U.S. Army applied more than 7,000 tons of CS toxin and some 90,000 tons of highly poisonous substances. It is known that during those years crops were destroyed which could have fed 2 million people.

Question: At the beginning of the sixties facts became known about tests carried out by the U.S. military with the Agent Orange chemical in the Canadian province of New Brunswick. It is also known that U.S. servicemen, testing chemical warfare methods, sprayed toxins over the Canadian city of Winnipeg. That is to say, the United States, in deliberate violation of the 1925 Geneva protocol, set up experiments with people in preparation for using chemical weapons as the main means not only for ecocide, but also for genocide.

Answer: Yes, the "bloodless war" was aimed not only, and not primarily, against nature. The destruction of jungle tracts and crops in liberated areas was the U.S. generals' secondary task only.

It was already known as early as 1961 that the herbicide compounds which were being tested in the U.S. military laboratories were harmful to man, since dioxin is considered the most toxic substance by scientists. In Vietnam, during the chemical war, the Americans sprayed some 500 kg of dioxin. People who were in the zones where Agent Orange had been used developed asthma, blindness, there were stillbirths among the women, and tumor diseases and leukemia developed.

The damage done by herbicides and defoliants to the people's genetic apparatus is identical with that observed in the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. To this day, both in Vietnamese families and in the families of U.S. veterans who were in the chemical attack zones in Indochina, there are frequent cases of children being born with congenital abnormalities -- what are called chromosome anomalies. The United States has set up in Vietnam a delayed-action ecological "time fuse" which will last for many decades. Today people continue to be affected through secondary centers of contamination: via water and fish and via fields irrigated with water subjected to "dioxin attacks" at the time.

Question: As was again noted in the report by A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy," our country has consistently advocated the exclusion of chemical weapons from states' arsenals.

The questions concerning a ban on these weapons are an integral part of the program for universal and complete disarmament. Scientists, through their prestige and objectivity, are called on to make a great contribution to this cause....

Answer: The need to hold such an authoritative forum as the international scientific symposium in Ho Chi Minh City arose because more than 12 years ago, when the first scientific conference on the U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam was held in Paris, it was not yet possible to fully assess the damage inflicted on that country's nature and population by the toxins. It took scientists many years of study of the chemical warfare's consequences to be able to come to a comprehensive conflusion, substantiated by extensive clinical evidence, on the effect of herbicides and defoliants on the environment and the human organism.

The fact that today the threat of the use of chemicals for military purposes is more real than ever is equally important. The U.S. Administration has launched a program of "chemical rearmament" under which it is planned to start series production of new binary shells and aerial bombs stuffed with a deadly nerve gas. In a 5-year period the Pentagon plans to spend a total of up to $10 billion on the production of chemical weapons. And that in conditions where 150,000 tons of toxins are already stockpiled in U.S. arsenals.

It is known that the Pentagon is continuing the criminal experiments in the use of herbicides and defoliants in El Salvador and in Angola.

In these circumstances, progressive scientists throughout the world regard it as their duty to tell the truth about the appalling consequences which chemical warfare would entail. Their voice of protest against the Pentagon's sinister plans and their appeal to all people of goodwill to struggle for peace resounds resolutely.

It is essential to speed up the elaboration of a convention banning the manufacture of chemical weapons and stipulating the destruction of existing stockpiles with effective monitoring.

USTINOV MEETS WITH LAO COUNTERPART SIPHANDON

PM140912 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting at the Defense Ministry"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soveit Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, met with Army General K. Siphandon, member of the Lao People's Revolutonary Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who had stopped over in Moscow 11 July en route for home.

A warm and friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest took place between D.F. Ustinov and K. Siphandon.

Taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, armed forces chief of general staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The meeting was attended by K. Douangthongla, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the USSR.

LAO PARTY DELEGATION DISCUSSES IDEOLOGY WITH CPSU

PM141005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], a delegation of party workers from the LPRP visited the Soviet Union 30 June-11 July to exchange experience in the sphere of ideological and party organizational work and interparty ties.

The Lao comrades had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee sections, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and primary party organizations, and also visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

CORRECTION TO U.S.-AUSTRALIA BASE PLANS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Expansion Plans for U.S.-Australia Base Reported," published in the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 2, second paragraph, line two:

...a "joint American-Australian" base. As has been noted on numerous occasions by the Australian press, the American... (supplying dropped line)

FRENCH BASTILLE DAY ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW NOTED

Soviets Attend Reception

LD142255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] French ambassador to the Soviet Union Arnaud gave a reception today to mark the occasion of France's National Day, the taking of the Bastille. The reception was attended by Comrade Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the directors of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

'Disagreement' on TV Address

LD142227 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Contrary to tradition, the French ambassador in Moscow, Claude Arnaud, did not appear on Soviet television on 14 July to mark Bastille Day. There was a last-minute disagreement between the French Embassy and Soviet television concerning the contents of the speech to be made by Claude Arnaud on this occasion. According to some sources, our ambassador refused to modify certain passages of his speech.

PCF-USSR 'FRANK, INDEPENDENT ACCOUNT' OF VIEWS

LD142241 Moscow in French to Europe 1930 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Here is a commentary by our observer Boris Tumanov devoted to the meeting in Moscow between the delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party [PCF]:

The recent meeting in Moscow between the delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party undeniably gave rise to an increased interest by observers of many countries, above all in Europe, and for a very good reason. [Word indistinct] the PCF is one of the largest and most influential parties in West Europe. Second, for more than 2 years, it has remained the only communist party in the bourgeois world to be represented in its country's government. Third, and not least important, the meeting in Moscow took place at a time when the struggle for peace, security and disarmament reached a peak. It occurred in the period which could determine for many years to come, the choice between the continuation of the arms race and the return to international detente.

The bourgeois propaganda which, with a deadly automatism, started looking for proof to confirm ready made cliches, either on the subordination of the PCF to Moscow, or, on the contrary, on the refusal of the PCF to submit to Moscow's diktat, might just as well have spared itself the trouble, to say the least. Free exchange of views, frank and independent account of our stands, agreement of opinions on the major problems of the present day, in brief, all that characterizes the meeting between the two delegations does not conform to the pattern of the Western mass medias. Reaffirming its national identity, the PCF showed responsibility for the fate of peace and for its role within the international communist movement.

In a joint declaration by the CPSU and the PCF a deep analysis of the international situation, the formulation of efficient ways to stop the arms race and the softening of the international tension are made.

The danger for peace, the declaration reads, originates from the desire of the most aggressive circles of world imperialism to stop at any cost the national and social liberation of peoples. This desire is leading to a dangerous increase in the arms race which prompts them to modify, to their advantage, the balance of power in the world areana.

Having noted the unprecedented magnitude of the struggle of the planet's peoples for peace in the face of the danger of nuclear war, the two sides think that another analysis of the situation made by other political circles cannot, and must not, be an obstacle to the unitarian action of the widest social, political and public circles in the struggle for world peace. The logic in the idea of the declaration, now straighforward and clear, could only be rejected by those who cling stubbornly to partiality. In Europe, where the most destructive and murderous wars took place, where the means to destroy every living thing ten times over are already concentrated, no new weapons must be installed and the existing armaments must be reduced.

Who will launch new nuclear missiles once we are already dead?

What degree of irresponsibility and insanity have the actions of the advocates of the deployment of American Pershings on the European Continent reached?

The stepping up of the arms race, the stirring up of international tension are to be placed within an anti-communism crusade announced by the American Administration. History shows that one has already tried to justify the triggering of wars by the need to eradicate Bolshevist and communist regimes, therefore the delegations of the two parties said the following: anti-communism under all forms is contrary to the interests of universal peace.

I invite our listeners, writes Boris Tumanov, to think about the figures mentioned in the declaration. Each year, 40 million people die of starvation, nearly 500 million people suffer from malnutrition, and this at a time when military allocations in the world are 20 times higher than the value of state aid given to developing countries. These figures only confirm the main idea of the declaration addressed to all people of goodwill: Progress, justice, democracy, freedom, the guarantee of the extension of human rights are impossible without peace, security, disarmament and friendship between countries.

USSR 'DOES NOT DEMAND' FRENCH NUCLEAR REDUCTION

LD151016 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS — TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

According to AFP, "Mr Francois Mitterrand, the French head of state, reiterated on Thursday his opposition to the French nuclear arsenal being counted in an analysis of the balance of forces in Europe."

Now let us dot our i's, as the saying goes. The Soviet Union does not demand that France reduce its nuclear potential. Generally speaking, it does not at all claim the right to fix any "quotas" on the armaments of individual countries participating in the North Atlantic Alliance or interfere in their relationships. All this is their internal affair.

But analysing the European balance of nuclear forces that are capable of reaching targets in one part of that continent from another, the USSR has counted and will continue to count all such weapons systems whoever they may belong to. We will not make believe that French nuclear warheads and their delivery means are merely bottles of champagne, even if both the former and the latter have been made in the same country.

We have approached and will continue to approach the appraisal of the security of the USSR and its allies with the same yardstick as the appraisal of the security of members the North Atlantic Alliance regardless of whether anyone in the West agrees to this or not.

FRG'S BAHR, USSR OFFICIALS DISCUSS MISSILE TALKS

LD141745 Hamburg DPA in German 1607 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (DPA) — After initial talks with Soviet experts in Moscow, Social Democratic Party [SPD] disarmament expert Egon Bahr currently sees little chance that the Soviet Union and the United States will reach agreement at the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe by autumn. "The possible opportunities for movement which still exist seem to be very limited," Bahr said in an interview with DPA on Thursday evening in Moscow.

In the afternoon Bahr had an approximately 3-hour talk with Soviet deputy foreign minister Viktor Komplektov and disarmament expert Colonel General Nikolay Chervov. Prior to this, he met with the director of the United States of American and Canada Institute, Georgiy Arbatov. In the talks all issues relevant to further developing the Geneva negotiations were discussed, Bahr said.

The Soviet side confirmed that it was still interested in achieving a result at Geneva, Bahr went on to say. Yet, there was growing skepticism about whether this could be achieved. The Soviet Union was not sure that the Americans were similarly striving for a result. Bahr said that there existed the possibility that Americans were releasing nerve gas weapons and funds for neutron weapons, as well as implementing the deployment of sea and air-based cruise missiles. By doing so, the United States was giving the impression that "on the one hand it is saying soothing words, but in reality is coldly carrying out its plans."

Given this state of things, there was no doubt at all, that the Soviet Union is assuming the United States will deploy its missiles next autumn, Bahr continued. "They have no illusions on this." No one had spoken yet about Soviet countermeasures.

On Friday afternoon Bahr will meet the first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin.

FRG SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN 'REFUGEE' GROUP REPORTED

LD131659 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn July 13 TASS — TASS correspondent Vitaliy Vinogradov reports:

Certain circles of the FRG joined in the dirty "campaign of solidarity" with the so-called "Afghan refugees" organized by Washington. These "Afghan refugees" are counter-revolutionary scum that is kept mainly on U.S. funds, is supplied with U.S. weapons and is trained in terroristic operations by American instructors.

Thus, deputy of Bundestag from the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union] bloc Jurgen Todenhefer notorious for his open sympathies for the Basmaks demanded that the FRG Government name the measures for "aid to Afghan refugees" taken at the highest level. It follows from the answer that was published here that the FRG Government allocates millions [as received] for these purposes every year.

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Another link in the provocative campaign was a press conference held today in Bonn by leaders of the reactionary organization "Help." The democratic public already noted that this organization coordinates the actions of all Afghan counter-revolutionary groupings that got entrenched in the FRG. Meanwhile, "Help" supervises 20 "camps of Afghan refugees" situated on Pakistan's territory, it was noted at the press conference.

The "Help" leaders assert that their organization is "independent politically." Meanwhile, materials circulated at the press conference say that the organization is backed by the West German Government. The FRG Foreign Ministry, specifically, supplied a sizeable sum for the needs of "Help." On the initiative of the official authorities, Bundeswehr's means of transportation have been provided for the delivery of materials from the FRG to camps situated on Pakistan's territory.

One of the main tasks of the "Help" organization is brainwashing of the FRG population to mislead it about the real state of affairs in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to distract its attention from the subversive activity of the CIA, which is striving to disrupt peaceful settlement of the existing problems.

PALESTINIAN VISITORS CONTINUE MOSCOW TALKS

Qaddumi Meets Gromyko

LD142325 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 2000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, highly praised the Soviet Union's stand vis-a-vis the Middle East. In a statement to our correspondent, he said that the Soviet Union was working for a settlement to the complex and explosive situation in the region at the earliest possible date and on a truly just basis. Faruq Qaddumi added: The Soviet Union has displayed a solid backing for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle which was confirmed during talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

'Importance, Sensitivity' Noted

LD131554 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1512 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul (KUNA) -- It was stated here that the Soviet Union today reaffirmed its complete and immediate readiness to do its best to solve the Palestinian-Syrian dispute and to clear the atmosphere inside the Fatah movement as soon as possible.

PLO sources said that the affirmation came during the meeting of the visiting PLO delegation, headed by Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Organization's Political Department, with Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, which lasted over 3 hours.

The sources stressed that the meeting is "extremely important for settling the disputes in the Palestinian arena, and that the Palestinian delegation left the meeting in a very optimistic mood, as it felt the Soviet side's understanding view toward all the issues that the Palestinian delegation presented concerning the disputes between the PLO and Syria, including the Syrian Government's decision to expel PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat from Syria."

These sources affirmed to KUNA that the Soviet side promised to exert "every effort and to use its influence of the Syrians to close the rift between the PLO and Syria and to restore relations between them to normal, also to settle the disputes inside the Fatah organization -- the largest Palestinian organization."

These talks are considered the longest talks the Soviets have ever held with a Palestinian delegation since the commencement of official relations between them, which indicates the importance and sensitivity of the issued presented.

Recent Contacts Reviewed

LD142212 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Jul 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Important Soviet-Palestinian communications, consultations and discussions have taken place in the past few days. A delegation from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by its secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, visited Moscow from 4 to 11 July. The delegation held talks with the Communist Party Central Committee, with the Foreign Ministry and with a number of Soviet social organizations. On 13 July, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko received a delegation of the PLO headed by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee of this organization. The PLO delegation came to Moscow on a short working visit.

These two visits undoubtedly confirm the strength of Soviet-Palestinian relations. The Palestinians were always effectively supported by the Soviet Union during all the stages of their just struggle for their proven rights. Now relations with the Soviet Union acquire special importance as all the leaders of the struggling Palestinian people, without exception emphasize.

During the two current visits by Palestinian officials to Moscow, a large number of issues concerning the situation in Lebanon and the region as a whole were discussed. The news about the meeting of the PLO delegation with the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, shows that not a single critical issue which occupies the interests of the Palestinians today, was left undiscussed. The two sides discussed, for instance, the agreement of surrender with Israel into which Lebanon was forced at gun point. It was pointed out that the implementation of this unfair agreement will in fact be a reward for aggressors. The Soviet Union and the PLO rejected Washington's schemes aimed at preventing the Palestinians from practicing their national legitimate rights, at blocking the way of establishing an independent Palestinian state, and at stopping the PLO from participating in the settlement of the Middle East issue.

The issue of [word indistinct] complications, which started in the Palestinian resistance movement, was also discussed. It is well known that the enemies of the movement are using every means in this direction, not only to weaken the Palestinians and scatter the Arab forces, but also to spread doubts about the policy of the Soviet Union. Imperialist propaganda, is leaking intrigues about this even to some Arab newspapers, such as AL-AHRAM. But these are pathetic efforts. The Soviet Union has always supported the solidarity of the patriotic Arab forces. This was confirmed anew and quite explicitly in Moscow during the meeting betwen the Soviet minister of foreign affairs and the PLO delegation. The Soviet side expressed its firm belief that the internal disputes and conflicts between the Palestinians are not [word indistinct] in the face of the Israeli aggressors. In the name of the Palestinian leadership, the PLO delegation highly praised the proven and principled (?right) of the Soviet Union in the affairs of the Middle East.

LEBANESE CP LEADER APPRECIATES USSR SUPPORT

LD142333 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] Here is George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee speaking:

[Begin video recording of Hawi, speaking in Arabic, with superimposed Russian translation] We are determined to fight for the restoration of the independence of Lebanon and for an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory, in compliance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council. We highly appreciate the support of our cause by the Arab peoples, and especially by fraternal Syria. We are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for its support of the just struggle of our people, of all Arab peoples against the American-Israeli conspiracy in the Near East. We well know what aims the United States is pursuing here. It stops at nothing to bring the development in the region into line with its political and military interest.

The position of the Soviet Union merits our respect. Your country regards the struggle of the Lebanese people for sovereignty with understanding and sympathy. It was always championed and is championing the side of the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine. We regard this as an important contribution to the just settlement of the Near East crisis. It is absolutely obvious that such a settlement will become possible if we jointly rebuff the aggressive designs of Israel, which enjoys the all-round protection of the United States.

The establishment of an international body, in whose framework the region's problems could be discussed with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, would promote peace in the Near East. This is the essence of the Soviet proposals, aimed at a peaceful solution of the Near East crisis, in the interests of the peoples and countries of the region and in the interests of peace throughout the world.

We cordially thank the Soviet Union for this position. It gives us confidence in our victory. [end recording]

USSR-IRAQ FRIENDSHIP CELEBRATIONS REPORTED

LD142317 Moscow In Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, here is our correspondent's recording from the Peoples House for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries' in Moscow:

The large halls of the friendship house are filled with people. Along side the walls are pictures reflecting the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq, the cultural exchanges between our two peoples and the achievements of Iraq the friend.

In a few minutes the opening ceremony of the traditional Soviet-Iraqi friendship days will take place. It coincides with the two great events in the life of the Iraqi people this year; namely the 25th anniversary of the 1958 anti-imperialism revolution and the 15th anniversary of 1968 revolution. The members of the Iraqi Embassy in the Soviet Union headed by Ambassador Fazil al-Azzawi, and the widely representative delegation of the Soviet-Iraqi friendship society headed by Ahmad Husayn as-Samera'i, today are considered guests of Soviet public opinion and the active members of the Soviet-Iraqi friendship society as well.

Chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi friendship society, Mikhail Prokovyev welcomed the guests pointing out the Soviet citizens were pleased with the successes of the Iraqi people and have equally developed friendship and equal cooperation relations based on mutual benefit in all fields. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed 11 years ago between our two countries, he said, constitutes a firm base for our relations and he declared the days of friendship open.

The floor was given to Vladim Margrinev, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Relations: He said about 80 economic projects were built in Iraq in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The meeting ended with a music and songs from the Iraqi national group. After Moscow the delegation will visit Lithuania and the heroic city of Leningrad.

U.S. TO 'REHEARSE' MIDEAST 'WAR GAMES'

PM150959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Muravyev "Military-Political Commentary": "Far-Reaching Aim"]

[Text] The Pentagon is planning another rehearsal of "large-scale war" in the Near East. Major units of the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) will hold their next maneuvers -- Bright Star-83 -- in August.

The theater of "hostilities" will be the territories of Egypt, Somali, Sudan, and Oman. According to the Pentagon the aim of these war games is to test the RDF's combat capability in conditions of the Near East desert during the hot summer period. Centcom (U.S. Central Command) ground forces will go into action in Egypt; marines and a part of the naval forces will carry out a landing operation in Somalia; special units will rehearse "counterinsurgency" tactics in Sudan, and U.S. warplanes will engage in training dogfights in the airspace of the Sultanate of Oman.

Not only the constantly increasing scope of the regular U.S. militarist displays in the Near East (it is planned to involve around 7,000 officers and men and large quantities of combat equipment in Bright Star-83) is attracting attention, but also the Pentagon's timing of these maneuvers. They have been announced at the time U.S. diplomacy is failing in its attempts to force the Arab world to agree to the U.S. Israeli version of a "settlement" of the Near East problem.

This corroborates the conclusion that the Bright Star-83 maneuvers -- just like earlier maneuvers -- pursue clearly expressed political goals in addition to their purely military goals. Washington is obviously hoping that a "serious warning" about possible direct U.S. military intervention in the Near East -- and such an imposing display of U.S. military might cannot be interpreted otherwise -- will compel the independent Arab states to alter their fundamental anti-imperialist position. And then, maybe, it will be possible to achieve what so far all high-ranking U.S. emissaries, including Secretary of State G. Shultz, have failed to do, namely to force the Arabs to accept the notorious "Reagan plan" and to compel the Arab states, and primarily Syria, to support the Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement" which the United States and Israel crudely foisted on Lebanon.

Washington's decision to hold the Bright Star-83 maneuvers proves incontrovertibly that as regards its Near East policy the United States is merely paying lipservice to a speedy establishment of peace in that "hot spot" of the planet, while in effect thinking only about safeguarding its own interests and those of its "strategic ally" -- Israel. Hiding behind hackneyed propaganda fabrications about preparations "to rebuff Soviet aggression," Washington is in effect drawing up plans together with Tel Aviv for a direct military intervention in the Near East allegedly to defend the notorious "vital interests" of the United States. It is perfectly possible to regard Israel, allied with the United States through a "strategic cooperation" agreement, as a full and equal, albeit secret, participant in the forthcoming rehearsal of a U.S. invasion, the Zionist leadership having repeatedly reaffirmed its readiness to cite U.S. arms on the country's territory, to put Israeli military bases at the Pentagon's disposal, and even to give U.S. forces air cover in the event of hostilities in the region.

The military and political aspects of the large-scale militarist operation planned by the Pentagon in the Near East show that the Bright Star-83 maneuvers are not only a flagrant violation of the Arab states' sovereignty and overt interference in their internal affairs. The Arab world's progressive circles note that the holding of the U.S. "war games" at such a crucial and tense time for the peoples of the Near East underscores the anti-Arab nature of U.S. policy. It also testifies to the increased danger to peace in that region emanating from U.S. imperialism.

WEINBERGER STATEMENT ON U.S. AID FOR CHAD SCORED

LD131249 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- TASS news analyst Geli Skobelev writes. A threat of open imperialist interference seems to be hanging over the Republic of Chad. After the organization of an air-lift between Paris and Ndjamena to take arms, military equipment and munition to Chad as well as a contingent of Zaire troops and combat planes -- as was prompted by the West -- the main force of the NATO bloc, the USA, is now moving to the forefront.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger made it clear in an interview with a French T.V. correspondent that the USA will give assistance to the Ndjamena regime if the latter asks Washington for it. What kind of assistance he had in mind was made clear by the very fact that this statement was made by the Pentagon's chief and not, say, by the secretary of the treasury or a State Department spokesman. Weinberger's reference to the need for a "request" from Habre looks hypocritical, to say the least. In any case it is so unlike the usual practices of the Washington administration in international affairs where the USA is guided exclusively by its egoistic imperial interests and shows total disregard for the interests of other countries. It is well know, for instance, that two years ago the CIA granted 10 million dollars to Hissein Habre who was then heading the rebel forces in the struggle against a national unity government. This was reported at on time by the American television company CBS. And this was done, not at the request of the lawful Government of Chad, but in order to implant there, a regime suitable to the ruling circles of the USA. Now, too, the United States continues, though behind the stage, its assistance to the Ndjamena regime by supplying it with arms via Egypt and Sudan which serve as transshipment points. The latest statement by Weinberger on U.S. "readiness" to give assistance to the Ndjamena regime should be evidently regarded as Washington's intention to come out from behind the stage in order to head openly imperialist intervention in Chad.

'OUTSIDE FORCES' INVOLVED IN CHAD EVENTS

LD142129 Moscow In English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Igor Tarutin commentary]

[Excerpts] The situation is getting more and more tense in Chad. As it has been reported already, 250 paratroopers arrived in Chad for Zaire on 3 July. Zaire then decided to send to Chad 1,750 commandos more, 2 jet fighter wings and large transport planes of the Hercules type. All these forces and equipment will be used to support the head of current regime, Hissein Habre, in his struggle against his rival, Goukouni Oueddei, the leader of the National Liberation Front of Chad and the chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity. As it turned out, various outside forces are involved in the domestic events in that country. France is airlifting intensively to Ndjamena consignments of arms and military equipment the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS has reported that the French Government has decided to send to Chad some 100 military experts. According to the paper [word indistinct] volunteers are being recruited to be sent to Chad. The newspaper LE MONDE reports that France has begun restoring its military base in Chad.

Goukouni Oueddei declared on many occasions that the American CIA was involved in the overthrow of his government. Today Washington claims for itself a leading part in the solution of domestic problems in Chad. The American defense minister, Caspar Weinberger, has declared that his country is prepared to give military assistance to Chad. [words indistinct] The West and its supporters in Africa have accused Libya of interfering in the domestic conflict in that country, and though even the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, has had to admit the lack of facts confirming the interference of Libyan troops, still the West has launched an active anti-Libyan campaign, which the United States sets the tone to. This all goes to show that the imperialist powers take advantage of the crisis in Chad to meet their own ends.

U.S. PLANNING 'DIRECT INTERVENTION' IN NICARAGUA

PM141303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "Fueling Tension"]

[Text] Agency reports, each one more alarming the the last, attest that the danger of direct armed intervention hangs over Nicaragua. By all accounts, the plans formulated by the Reagan administration for combatting the revolutionary republic's legitimate government have entered the stage of preparation for broad-scale military action.

The acts of armed provocation which began against Nicaragua at the end of March are continuing with increasing force and on an expanding scale. No longer dozens, but hundreds of Somozist mercenaries are taking part in them.

Washington propaganda tries to pretend that it is a question of a struggle of "Nicaraguans against Nicaraguans." But who now believes what Washington says, especially when its words are refuted by its own deeds! It is common knowledge that the Somozist mercenaries -- who, according to U.S. press figures, number 7-8,000 -- are trained, armed, and directed by the CIA (which, incidentally, does not deny it). Recently the U.S. ABC TV NETWORK, citing "intelligence sources," revealed that several other countries, including those in South America which are assisting the counterrevolutionaries with money, weapons, and instructors and training them in "guerrilla" warfare methods, are participating in secret CIA operations against Nicaragua. "Secret subversive CIA activity against the Sandinist Government," these sources told ABC, "is part of a broader international effort." Let us add that this effort is planned, coordinated, and directed by Washington.

The preparation for armed intervention is in full swing. The Pentagon has set up a major new military camp for the training of mercenaries in the Puerto Castilla region on Honduran territory which serves as the main stronghold for the Somozists. The first contingent of "Green Berets" -- 120 U.S. instructors who will be training mercenaries from various countries in the region -- have already arrived there. That is not the only example. The U.S. military is establishing its bases in other parts of Honduras, too, and is hurriedly building airfields.

While still gambling mainly on mercenaries, the White House and the Pentagon are not abondoning their plans for direct U.S. participation in intervention against Nicaragua. At a recent press conference President Reagan stated bluntly that he would "never rule out the possibility of sending U.S. troops into Central America."

By fueling the atmosphere of tension around free Nicaragua and threatening to send Marines against it, Washington is counting on using crude force to suppress the Central American peoples' national liberation struggle and on using soldiers' boots to trample on their desire for democracy and progress. A futile venture! Historical experience demonstrates that the force of ideas will ultimately prevail over the idea of force.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SECOND EDITION OF ANDROPOV WORKS

PM141919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "Strategy for the Improvement of Developed Socialism; On the Publication of the Second Edition of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's 'Selected Speeches and Articles'"]

[Text] The CPSU's activity, the tasks and plans that it maps out, the decisions formulated by its collective intellect, and the particular features of the contemporary period experienced by the party and the country — all this is invariably at the focus of attention for Soviet people and the broadest international public. So the lively interest with which communists and nonparty people in our country, politicians and public figures, and progressive strata of the population in foreign countries have greeted the news that the Political Literature Publishing House has published a second, considerably updated edition of the anthology of selected speeches and articles by Comrade Yu.V Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is understandable. The book elucidates topical questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and key problems of Soviet society's development, and reveals the multifaceted work of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politiburo to lead communist building.

For a correct understanding of both vital questions and of prospects — in the economy, politics, and ideology -- what are needed above all are clear ideas regarding the nature of the stage at which our society now finds itself. The party has defined that stage as the stage of developed socialism. Comrade Yu.V. Adropov's book contains convincing descriptions of the distinguishing features and various aspects of the life of mature socialism. The anthology shows the reader that this level in our motherland's development, achieved as a result of the persistent and creative labor of all generations of Soviet people, is a dialectical unity both of real successes in communist building and in implementing many economic, social, and cultural tasks of the first phase of communism and the strengthening shoots of the communist future, and of as yet unsolved problems inherited from the past. It is a society where an economic base, social structure, and political system in line with socialist principles have been entirely created and where socialism is usually said to be developing on its own collectivist basis. At the same time it is a society that is running up against certain growing pains, that is taking in hand certain laggard rear areas [tyly], and that is eliminating shortcomings stemming both from objective and to a large extent from subjective reasons, from work by people that is not always skillful and organized. "We need to have a sober idea of where we are," the author of the book notes. "To jump the gun is to put forward infeasible tasks; and merely to rest on our laurels is not to utilize everything that we have at our disposal. Seeing our society in its real dynamics, with all its potential and needs -- that is what is required now" (p 245).

It can be said that the realistic approach, the businesslike and frank elucidation of the precise reference points for the adoption of practical measures in the most important directions of communist building are what constitute the fundamental outline of the new book, clearly reflecting a standpoint that is unanimously supported by all the country's working people: a plan for action, not fine words!

Taken as a package, the current and long-term tasks analyzed in the anthology in point of fact boil down to what the CPSU has defined as the process of the improvement of developed socialism (see p 245). This now constitutes the main content of the activity of the party and the people -- profoundly studying, improving, further developing, and defending the society that is rightly recognized as the supreme achievement of social progress today. It is a question, the book notes, of using the potential at our disposal today with greater efficiency and consistency. This requires persistent, purposeful work by the party and each communist and a well gauged cadre policy based on Leninist principles.

The economy is the main sphere of the Soviet people's activity. The masses' main creative efforts, initiative, and desire and ability to work are channelled into it. Under socialist conditions the development of the economy is the only source for growth in the people's prosperity. The resolution of the CPSU's program task -- further improving Soviet people's life -- is determined by the quality of our work and by the labor efforts of each and every one of us. "How we work is how we live. And if we want to live better, we must work even better, take laggards in hand, and not tolerate shortcomings" (p 172). The improvement of production efficiency and the struggle for high output quality for the speediest introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and for economies of time, manpower, and materials are not only extremely important directions of the masses' creative efforts at the present stage. They are also the main roads toward strengthening the very basis of the further upsurge of the people's material and cultural living standards.

The party has defined the key task in the economic sphere -- the cardinal improvement of labor productivity. Everything we do and produce must be done and produced for the smallest possible outlay, with high quality, rapidly, and to good standards.

In order to resolve these tasks and implement the projected plans, it is necessary to ensure that everyone has a deep understanding of the simple truth: Whatever sector he may be in, it is on his personal labor that the common success and therefore the improvement of all Soviet people's life depend. It is necessary to increase organization and strengthen discipline in all its forms. Without proper discipline -- labor, plan, and state discipline -- Comrade Yu.V. Andropov notes, we will not be able to make rapid progress. The imposition of order does not require any capital investment, yet it produces an enormous effect (see p 225).

The question of improving discipline has been repeatedly raised before. But under the present conditions, the conditions of developed socialism, it has acquired a new resonance. After all, the more developed the production apparatus is and the denser and more complex the network of collaboration between enterprises is, the greater the demands made on the cohesion and organization of labor activity are and the more powerfully any violation of discipline, failure to fulfill the plan, or slipshod work affects the overall rhythm of production and its end results. Today all society is interested in the state of discipline, and concern for increasing it is a nationwide matter and must be supported and developed in every possible way. Every honest working person, every labor collective, and society as a whole are entitled to call the negligent worker strictly to account and, if necessary, to punish him appropriately (see p 186). It is important here, while struggling for discipline, not to waste time on trifles, not to reduce efforts to the implementation of showy but ineffective campaigns, and not to take the view that a particular measure totally solves a problem. What is required here is long-term, persistent, consistent work by labor collectives, party and public organizations, and economic leaders.

This clear-cut party standpoint was enshrined in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. The emphasis was placed on improving the style of work, stepping up monitoring of the execution of adopted decisions, and increasing exactingness toward all personnel, irrespective of the posts they hold. It was unanimously approved by the Communists and all working people. And its correctness has been convincingly confirmed by the positive shifts in production affairs that are already clearly visible today.

Many pages in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's book are devoted to questions of further improving our economic machinery. Paramount importance is now attached to the task of thinking out and consistently implementing measures capable of providing greater scope for action for the colossal creative forces embodied in our economy. These measures must be carefully prepared and realistic, and this means that in formulating them it is necessary to proceed unswervingly from the laws of the development of the economic system of socialism and to get rid of any attempts to manage the economy using methods alien to its nature. On the other hand, the author points out, when the necessary measures have been agreed on and the appropriate decisions have been adopted, it is impermissible to abandon matters halfway. Everything that is decided must be carried out. That is our party's Leninist tradition, and it is not fitting for us to deviate from it (see p 236).

One of the most important questions of improving developed socialism lies in regulating distribution relations and in ensuring the precise consideration of the interests and specific needs of various social groups and their optimum combination with the interests of the whole people. In this way an exceptionally powerful motive forces for the growth of the Soviet economy and the development of Soviet society can be set in motion. It is essentially a question of the need to create conditions -- both economic and organizational -- that more actively stimulate good-quality, productive labor, initiative, and enterprise. The opposite also applies. Bad work, inactivity, and irresponsibility must have the most direct and inexorable impact on both the material rewards and the moral authority of personnel (see p 210).

The party proceeds from the premise that the implementation of the projected tasks and plans for our building is impossible unless every working person firmly understands that the resolution of social affairs and the very development of the country depend on his work, on his political activeness, on him personally. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which is included in the anthology, the author dwells particularly on this, noting the need to resolutely raise all our ideological, educational, and propaganda work to the level of the great and complex tasks that the party is resolving in the process of the improvements of developed socialism. "We can clearly see what serious harm is caused by defects in this work and by insufficient maturity in people's consciousness, when this occurs. And conversely, we can already clearly sense how much the pace of progress increases when ideological work becomes more effective and when the masses have a better understanding of the party's policy, perceiving it as their own policy, as a policy that accords with the people's vital interests" (p 284). To ensure that people are educated in our country not simply as the bearers of a certain sum of knowledge but above all as citizens of the socialist society, ardent patriots and internationalists, and active builders of communism, with the ideological goals, moral interests, and high standards of labor and behaviour characteristic of builders of communism, is to make fuller use of the mighty creative potential of the working people's masses. Ideological work is a most important concern of the whole party.

The author examines in detail fundamental questions of the development of socialist democracy and the state of the whole people. "We must declare a real war on the practice whereby our democratic norms and institutions [ustanovleyniya] are not backed up by action, whereby people content themselves with merely the form and semblance of action," Comrade Yu. V. Andvopov stresses (p 292). At the same time he points clearly to the objective dependence of the development of democracy on both the material potential of society and the level of the masses' political consciousness and culture. It is very important to realize and remember this. We must not devise in the abstract further ways and forms of developing democracy, but proceed from life, constantly expanding working people's participating in the management of production and all society's affairs.

Under the conditions of the state of the whole people every working person in our country possesses the broadest and most diverse range of rights. But rights have no existence without obligations. The more profoundly this organic interconnection is realized and the more responsible our approach toward fulfilling our civic duty is, the more meaningful and rich socialist democracy [narodovlastiye] becomes.

The leitmotiv of the anthology is certainly the theme of the further increase in the CPSU's leading and directing role and of the strengthening of its ties with the masses. These processes are law-governed. After all, when we say "The people and the party are united!", that is a statement of the incontrovertible fact that the aims and tasks that the party sets itself accurately express the aspirations and needs of all Soviet people. And the millions-strong, multinational Soviet people implement by their deeds the party's policy.

The very essence of this policy, the book Cosently demonstrates, has always lain and continues to lie in concern for the growth of the Soviet land's economic and defense might, for ensuring peaceful conditions for socialist and communits building, and for improving working people's life. The historic scale of its successes is particularly sharply visible at the stage of developed socialism.

At each historical stage the CPSU in Leninist fashion analyzes its policy, clarifies it, and outlines tasks that correspond with the spirit of the time and the real potential. This is confirmed yet again by the report "Sixty Years of the USSR," which is included in the book. Essentially it discusses the fundamental principles of national relations and of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy at the present state. The book reveals the main features of this policy and shows that contemporary production forces require integration even when it is a matter of different countries, let alone the same country. The most sensible utilization of each republic's natural and manpower resources and climatic peculiarities and the most rational incorporation of that potential in the unionwide potential -- that is what will bring the greatest advantage to each region, each nation and ethnic group, as well as to the whole state (see pp 9-10).

The collaboration of socialist nations is the source not only of the Soviet people's material wealth, but also of their spiritual wealth. The party emphasized the need to seek new methods and forms of work that are in line with today's demands and make the mutual enrichment of cultures even more fruitful. The anthology gives extensive coverage to certain methodological approaches toward the process of the growth of national self-consciousness. It points to the exceptional importance of the most attentive attitude toward language, toward monuments of the past, toward the interpretation of historical events, and toward the contemporary transformation of villages and cities and of living and working conditions.

Special mention is made of the fundamental fact that party and Soviet organs and our cadres at local level are today increasingly the bearers of the party's nationalities policy. The book equips them with clear reference points in this truly historic work.

For understandable reasons, readers will study with particular attention the materials devoted to the CPSU's international activity. Our party's policy is a class policy in both its principles and its aims (see p 131). Its class character is clearly displayed in the prime direction of the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state -- constant concern for strengthening on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism the cooperation and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries. This character determines our consistent and effective solidarity with the states that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and with the peoples defending their independence. It determines our readiness to repel any aggressive aspirations by imperialist reaction.

At the same time the aim of our class policy remains unvarying -- to ensure that the competition between states with different social systems is really peaceful and free from military rivalry and is constructive, not destructive in character. This approach accords with the deepest, most vital interests of both the Soviet people and the working people of all countries. "For the people to be able to resolve their national and social tasks," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov notes, "they must first of all show concern for maintaining peace on earth" (p 57). The items in the anthology exhaustively reflect our principled stance: Peace and international security cannot be strengthened along the paths of military rivalry. We seek the radical improvement of international relations and the consolidation and development of all good principles in those relations.

A frank assessment of the international situation created through the fault of imperialist circles, especially U.S. imperialist circles, as being fraught with serious danger to all mankind does not run counter to our optimistic conviction that this danger can be prevented. The party proceeds from the premise that, despite all the complexity of the present international situation, it is not hopeless and that the socialist states' might, the vigorous support for our initiatives by the whole world's peace-loving forces, and persistent work for peace can eliminate the threat of war. "We firmly believe," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov notes, "that socialism will ultimately prove its advantages under conditions of peaceful competition with capitalism. And we are by no means advocates of competition in the military sphere, which is something foisted on us by imperialism" (p 298). This standpoint is shared by the entire Soviet people and all honest people on earth.

The anthology of selected speeches and articles by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov provides a consistent Marxist-Leninist analysis of a wide range of the most burning questions of contemporary life, questions that perturb millions and millions of people. The precise formulation of urgent tasks, clear conclusions, and convincing reasoning reveal the extremely broad panorama of the creative activity of the party and the people and orient party organizations and all Communists toward resolving the problems that are most vital to our people's life in the economic, sociopolitical, and ideological spheres of society's life. The ideological aktiv, all party cadres, all communists, and the widest range of readers have received an exceptionally necessary book that will be a reliable help to them in everyday work.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS RSDRP ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

FM301432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Glorious Path of Struggles and Victories"]

[Text] In 80 years Lenin's party has covered a heroic path of struggles and hard trials, a path of world historical victories. Withstanding with honor, the tests of revolutionary practice, it was tempered and strengthened. Beginning as a small organization of Marxist-Leninists, the CPSU has grown into a millions-strong army of communists, vanguard of the Soviet people.

This was said at the 27-28 June All-Union Scientific and Theoretical Conference held in Moscow and devoted to the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDRP]. It was organized by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Taking part in the work of the conference were scientists, CPSU veterans, and representatives of the Moscow public.

The conference was opened by Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The historic significance of the second RSDRP congress, he said, is determined by the fact that the new-type party was founded at the congress, the party of scientific communism, the party of socialist revolution and communist building, our Leninist party.

The foundation of the party is inseparable from the titanic labor of V.I. Lenin, great follower and continuer of the cause of K. Marx and F. Engels. The party was founded, the speaker noted, on the ideological, political, and organizational principles elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The foundation of the Bolshevik party was a turning point in the Russian and international workers movement. The Leninist party relied upon the whole experience of the world proletariat, summed up in Marxism. At the same time, our party made and continues to make an enormous creative contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

The CPSU, standing on the firm ground of a strict scientific approach and realism, sees as its main task in today's conditions, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has repeatedly stressed, the balanced and comprehensive improvement of the society of developed socialism which has been built in our country, bearing in mind the objective conditions of its onward movement.

While the imperialist world is tangled up in domestic and international contradictions, the Soviet people, guided and led by the Communist Party, have a clear and definite socioeconomic and political strategy. This long-term strategy was defined by the 26th party congress and was concretized by the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, especially the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. People all over the world received with exceptional interest the June Plenum materials -- Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's program speech, Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report, and the resolution "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work."

A report on "The Second RSDRP Congress -- A Turning Point in the History of the Russian and International Workers Movement" was delivered by P.A. Rodionov, first deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and doctor of historical sciences.

In his report on "Topical Questions of Raising the Scientific and Theoretical Level of Ideological Work in Today's Conditions" A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, dwelt on questions of enhancing the role of social sciences in the ideological process, renewing, enriching, and stepping up mass political work, and further improving the ideological and theoretical standard of the training of ideological cadres in the light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. N.F. Kuzmin, first deputy dean of the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences, delivered a report on "The CPSU -- the Party of Scientific Communism."

The final day of work was taken up by sessions of the sections on the subjects of "Lenin's Teaching about the Party and Our Times," "The CPSU and the Problems of Improving Developed Socialism," and "The Principles of Socialist Ideology and Their Implementation in the Activity of the CPSU and the Fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties." Questions linked with the implementation of Lenin's teaching about the party were elucidated in detail. Well-argued criticism was leveled at the contemporary bourgeois and revisionist falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism.

The section sessions examined in detail the tasks of social scientists in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions.

CPSU'S RYZHKOV ADDRESSES SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATES

PM011026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Reserve of Party Cadres"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences has released a new detachment of its pupils. In the final stage, students and postgraduate students were addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; M.V. Zimyanin, and K.V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, G.I. Marchuk, and I.T. Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya.I. Kabkov, N.I. Savinkin, K.S. Simonov, and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the Central Committee Party Control Committee; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, leaders of ministries, departments, and central ideological institutions, prominent Soviet scientists, and personalities from literature and art.

A ceremonial meeting of professors, teachers, students, and postgraduate students of the higher party education institution took place in Moscow 29 June.

On the presidium were N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Lobusov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; P.K. Luchinskiy, Ye.Z. Razumov, M.N. Smirnovskiy, and G.S. Strizhov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Sections; V.P. Beresnev, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; scientists, and representatives of the capital's public.

The meeting was opened by V.A. Medvedev, rector of the academy. An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

Those present were addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, he cordially congratulated the graduates and all the academy's collective on the noteworthy event and conveyed greetings and good wishes to them.

Our party and all the Soviet people, the speaker said, are working intensively and selflessly to implement the 26th CPSU congress decisions. In the first half of the 11th 5-year plan, now ending, we have achieved a further growth in the socialist economy, the country's defense capability has further strengthened, and Soviet people's material and cultural standards of living has improved.

A clear program for further improving the party's activity in leading society's development at the present stage of mature socialism was set forth in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, which is of program significance and is a major contribution to the theory and practice of communist building.

Today, the party and people are resolving tasks on an unprecedented scale, implementing major comprehensive socioeconomic programs, including the Food Program, and changing the face of vast regions. The party stresses that success in this salient of social development is possible only through the intensification of production and the combination of socialism's advantages with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The most important avenue in accelerating economic development and therefore all social development is to improve management, planning, and the entire economic machinery.

The party Central Committee sets with particular urgency the task of resolutely stepping up the struggle against thriftlessness and violations of production and state discipline and socialist legality -- phenomena alien to the nature of our society. The strengthening of labor discipline and the heightening of cadres' sense of responsibility, in whatever sphere of the national economy they work, takes on paramount national economic, political, and educational significance in the conditions of the course of intensive development.

That is why the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, which comprehensively examined a fundamental avenue of the party's activity and one of the most important components of communist building -- ideological and mass political work among the masses -- will take a special place in the party's history.

Resolutely bring ideological, educational, and propaganda work up to the level of the major, complex tasks which are being resolved in the process of improving developed socialism -- that is how the party formulates the question.

The academy's graduates, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed, will play the most direct part in that work. They will undoubtedly be helped here by the new knowledge they have acquired, and they will devote all their efforts and all their rich experience to the cause of our motherland's further prosperity.

The CPSU Central Committee is confident that the academy will continue to successfully fulfill the role of the leading educational and scientific-methodological center in the entire system of training and improving the qualifications of party and soviet cadres both within the academy and in republican and interoblast higher party schools.

Among the academy's graduates is a large group of students and postgraduate students from socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. Joint study, debate, and discussion, mutual enrichment with experience accumulated by the fraternal parties -- this is a true school of proletarian internationalism and a concrete manifestation of the constantly strengthening friendship and cooperation between the socialist states.

The CPSU and its Central Committee, in resolving the tasks of communist building, devote tremendous attention to international problems, the strengthening of peace, and the creation of favorable external conditions for the creative activity of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries. Now that the aggressive circles of imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, have substantially aggravated and whipped up the international atmosphere, this is particularly important.

Imperialism's bellicose militarist forces have launched an unprecedentedly intensive arms race. As was noted at the meeting of leading party and state figures from the socialist community countries which ended yesterday, this whole policy of profoundly contrary to the vital interests and aspirations of the peoples of Europe and the world.

The states which took part in the meeting once again displayed their characteristic constructive approach to the destinies of world peace, an approach aimed at removing the threat of war and turning the course of world events toward detente and the improvement of state relations. They appealed to the North Atlantic alliance countries and all countries of the world to consider soberly and objectively the threatening trends in the present development of international relations and to draw sensible conclusions in accordance with mankind's deepest interests.

The Party Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said, expresses confidence that the academy's alumni will work creatively and fruitfully for the sake of the great ideals of the Leninist party, the Soviet motherland, and the triumph of the cause of peace and communism.

A.P. Volgin, G. Gelert, and Prof Zh.T. Toshchenko spoke at the meeting on behalf of the academy's students, postgraduate students, and teachers.

The participants in the ceremony adopted with enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHANNELS SUBBOTNIK FUNDS

LD131253 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- The money earned during communist subbotnik (labour given freely to the state on days off or overtime) on December 18, 1982, will be channeled into the construction of district, children's and urban hospitals, hospitals for war veterans and veteran workers, maternity homes, and out-patient and ploy clinical institutions, schools and children's pre-school institutions. The subbotnik was dedicated to the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

A resolution to this effect has been adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON ROLE OF PRESS TODAY

PM131557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Effective Instrument of Education"]

[Text] Let us open the latest issue of a newspaper. Let us listen to a topical talk on television or radio. The leading theme of the press is propaganda and elucidation of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech. Many substantive articles by workers, kolkhoz members, and representatives of the intelligentsia have already been printed or broadcast with a generalization of the practice of ideological and mass-political work and with proposals on ways to further improve it. Editorial offices are making substantial amendments to the subject matter of publications and broadcasts and show concern to enhance their effectiveness.

Soviet journalists have actively and militantly sent about realizing the important tasks set by the party. The collectives of the Ukrainian and Belorussian republican newspapers and of LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA set a good example here. These and other press organs use concrete facts to reveal the indissoluble link between CPSU policy and people's vital interests, and they publish materials on the Soviet way of life and about the fact that the shaping of the new person and of his awareness is not only the aim but also an indispensable condition of communist building and a matter for the entire party.

It is understandable, however, that what has been done is just the start of great, long-term work. The mass information and propaganda media were cited at the CPSU Central Committee plenum as an effective instrument of the communist education and organization of working people. So as to be equal to this role of theirs, they must concentrate attention on the main avenues of the activity of the party and the people, on a serious analysis of the problems that arise, and on the dissemination of progressive experience. Unfortunately, many press organs and television and radio studios still lack this coherence and consistency, as well as promptness.

The chief way to enhance the effectiveness of press articles is to try to ensure that they are demonstrative, truthful, and realistic. These qualities are essential not only to critical materials but also to articles about successes. To know how to dig down to the essence of a phenomenon, to sweep aside tall stories and boastful exaggerations, to champion state interests more boldly, and, at the same time, to describe our system's real achievements and advantages with emotion and passion, to reveal the nature and makeup of modern people, heroes of the 5-year plan -- this is the social imperative for publicists today. The readers, viewers, and listeners can be enthralled and convinced only if their minds and their hearts are addressed and by showing a profound understanding of life and freshness of thought and words. It is necessary to write vividly and intelligibly, arguing the case well and emotionally.

The fact that in some newspapers the ideological section and the "Party Life" rubric are low-key and contain lengthy and boring articles cannot be tolerated. The readers' attention can be attracted only by thorough theoretical and propaganda statements, political talks, and reports with highly informative contents and clear analysis of the state of affairs. Material on normal and ethical subjects and reviews that help affirm the new style of economic thought are unquestionably popular and effective. But only a few such materials have been published so far, and they have not all been sufficiently convincing.

The press in our country is a truly nationwide tribune and a reliable means of involving the working people in the discussion and solution to current problems and in the management of affairs in their enterprise, state and society. Its abilities to most fully reflect public opinion and influence its formation will increase significantly if the publications and studies make constant and varied use of the working people's letters. The mass movement of worker and peasant correspondents is convincing proof of the Soviet press's profound democracy and it is the duty of editorial boards to develop its glorious traditions.

It is important for each type of publication to acquire its own unique features and to gain the reader's recognition and affection. Let us take the labor collectives press. Enterprise newssheets are correctly described as a means of widest publicity. There are not production or social secrets of plant, kolkhoz, or institution life that they cannot disclose to their readers. The enterprise newssheets are now quite good in waging the struggle to strengthen discipline, order, and organization, the struggle for savings and thrift. It seems that they can and must make a substantial contribution also to the movement for cardinal improvement of labor productivity.

The contemporary conditions, the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution reads, require an improvement in the existing press structure, and the departmental press in particular, and a solution of the ripe problems of city and rayon newspapers. This means to improve significantly their contents and presentation, focus the editorial boards' attention on elucidating local life, improve cadre training, and consolidate their printing base. It is also necessary to improve the leadership exercises over the local press by the party committees and eliminate the two extremes that can be observed at times: grokoms and raykoms either seem to forget their newspapers or, at the other extreme, shackle their initiative by petty tutelage.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum requested the party committees to direct the work of mass news media in a businesslike manner, to enhance their militancy and prestige, to ensure that principled statements are supported, and to react sharply to instances of inattentive attitude toward problematic and critical material. It has been proved by practice that there would be no instances of suppression of criticism if party and Soviet organs were totally exacting toward the quilty parties. The organizations and the departments are obliged by their nature to respond to press, television, and radio statements and to inform editorial offices in good time of any measures taken.

The press is a mighty weapon for the ideological education of the masses and the political leadership of society. To elevate its work to a new level will mean making a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of tasks facing our party and people.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS AUCCTU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD132012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Soviet trade unions and all working people in the country unanimously approve and warmly support the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. They welcome these decisions as a vigorous program of action. This was discussed by participants in the AUCCTU Central Committee plenum which took place in Moscow today. Trade union tasks emerging from the decisions of the June plenum and the speech there by Comrade Andropov were discussed.

Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, delivered a report. It was stressed that trade union organizations are called upon to actively promote the formation of communist (?conviction) among the working people and the development of their creative energy in the struggle to successfully fulfill plan tasks for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole. Trade unions, noted the participants in the plenum, should more fully make use of great opportunities for the sake of economic and cultural construction. The plenum also discussed the tasks of trade union organizations in connection with the adoption of the USSR law on labor collectives and increasing their role in the management of enterprises, establishments and organizations.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Razumov, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

FOLLOW-UP TO EXPOSE ON GRAFT PUBLISHED

PM111233 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial office report under the rubic "The Newspaper Spoke Out But What Has Been Done?": "'Talent' and Its Admirers"]

[Text] An article published under this heading on 12 April 1983 discussed abuses of official position for personal gain. Official replies to the newspaper article were received.

Former director of the Remstroydormash plant, V. Zorin, has flagrantly violated the norms of party ethics, the editorial office was informed by E. Yeremin, secretary of the Kuybyshev CPSU Gorkom. Displaying personal vanity and in contravention of the procedure laid down by law, V. Zorin built a two-story brick house with a veranda, garage, shed and a bathhouse. Abusing his official position, he ordered the release of construction materials and metal goods, held strictly in reserve, not only for his own use but also that of people not employed at the plant. Breaching state and party discipline, a number of officials aided and abetted V. Zorin in the acquisition of materials and availed themselves of his "services."

Under its resolution of 25 August 1982 the Kirovskiy Raykom Bureau expelled V. Zorin from the CPSU for abuse of his official position, improper conduct, and gross violations in the enterprise's economic operation. He has been relieved of his duties as director of the Remstroydormash plant. V. Sagay, former secretary of the plant's party bureau, has been severely reprimanded for laxity in the supervision of the management's activities.

In the course of discussing the article, the Kuybyshev Gorkom Bureau noted that the Kirovskiy Raykom bureau has imposed severe party penalties on V. Shchetinin, deputy chairman of the Kirovskiy Rayispolkom; L. Solovyeva, manager of GOSBANK branch; and R. Pukhovitskiy, a unit chief at the V.I. Lenin Metallurgical plant. Raykom section chief V. Kulebyakin has been reprimanded for a breach of ethics in the purchase of iron gates for a private garage.

V. Rebrovskiy, manager of the USSR GOSBANK's Kuybyshev Oblast office, has reported that principled comment has been passed on the fact that a metal garage was made for L. Solovyeva at the Remstroydormash plant.

L. Solovyeva's abuse of her official position merited dismissal, but in view of her long and impeccable service in the GOSBANK system (more than 20 years) she was given a strict reprimand and instructed to pay the cost of the garage.

The editorial office also received a reply from A. Sobolev, procurator of Kuybyshev Oblast. He pointed out that even before the publication of the article "'Talent' and its Admirers" the procurator's office of Kuybyshev's Kirovskiy Rayon carried out an investigation into the construction of a dacha for V. Zorin, the correspondence between, the amount of materials used and the records of payments made, and V. Zorin's abuse of his official position to allocate reserve construction materials to officials in the rayon.

On the basis of the investigation's findings Kirovskiy Rayon's deputy procurator ruled that no criminal proceedings were to be instituted against V. Zorin on the ground that no actual crime had been committed.

The article, A. Sobolev writes, presents new evidence of V. Zorin's abuses that were not reflected in the course of the investigation. In particular, evidence of the plant's trucks being exchanged with other organizations, and of financial irregularities allowed to occur at the Remstroydormash plant were not investigated. Evidence that V. Zorin had on more than one occasion bought and sold automobiles, used official vehicles to deliver materials during the dacha's construction, and obtained and squandered construction materials had not been fully investigated. An investigation into the safekeeping of socialist property and accuracy of state record keeping was carried out at the Remstroydormash plant in February-March. On the basis of its findings criminal proceedings have been instituted against V. Zorin. The investigation is being monitored. The question of the responsibility of Zorin's "friends" and patrons will also be addressed in the course of the investigation.

GRAIN CROP HARVESTING ACTIVITY REPORTED

LD131907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Graincrops have now been harvested on an area of 19 million hectares, which is about a seventh of the whole sown area, on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They have been threshed on 13.6 million hectares. These figures were today reported by the country's Central Statistical Administration.

Commenting on them, specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture note that, on the farms where harvesting is underway, there is a differentiated approach to the selection of technology for reaping, depending on local conditions. At present there is hot weather everywhere. The grain is ripening rapidly, and direct combining is being widely used. The interval between harvesting and threshing is now short. The harvesting of cereal crops on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Central Asia, South Moldavia, Krasnodar Kray, Chimkent Oblast and the southern oblasts of the Ukraine is drawing to an end. In the past week, work has been carried out on a mass scale in Rostov Oblast, where the grain in that period has been harvested on almost 1 million hectares. This has also been done in Volgograd Oblast and Stavropol Kray.

New areas are also beginning harvesting. Thus selective harvesting has begun in the southernmost part of the Baltic states. Graincrops have begun to reach reception points in Belorussia and Bryansk Oblast. The machine operators of Ryazan and Penza Oblasts have brought the combine harvesters out into the fields. A large volume of work was carried out at the beginning of this week on the feed lands. Sown and meadow grasses have been cut on more than half of the whole area. Forty-seven percent of the plan for hay has been procured, and 60 percent of the plan for haylage has been procured.

In the country's southernmost rayons, harvesting of the corn crops has begun. The reserves of this feed have begun to increase notably.

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON AREA CROPS REVIEWED

PM301955 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jun 83 p 2

[Report by Agrometeorologist N. Orlova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most regions of the European part of the USSR the second 10-day period of June was moderately warm and rainy, encouraging the growth of agricultural crops. In the period between 20 and 24 June there was a sharp drop in temperature in the northern and central half of the country's European territory. By day the temperature only reached 8-12 degrees and there was frost at night in places.

In the North Caucasus and southern Ukraine winter barley was fully ripe. Winter wheat in those parts, and also in most of Moldavia and in Volga area (south of Volgograd) is in the waxy ripeness phase. South of a line running through Vilnius, Smolensk, Kalinin, Vladimir, Gorkiy, Ulyanovsk, and Kuybyshev winter wheat and rye have achieved milky ripeness; in the remaining territory of the European part of the USSR they are flowering. Winter crop development is 10-15 days ahead of average. In southern and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, in Rostov Oblast, in the North Caucasus, and in the Lower Volga area spring barley has reached the waxy ripeness stage, and in the northern half of the Ukraine and southern parts of the Central Chernozem zone it is milky ripe.

Buckwheat has flowered in the Ukraine (the northwest excepted) and southern parts of the Central Chernozem zone. Over the remaining territory of the Central Chernozem zone, in southern parts of the Central Region, in the Volga-Vyatka region, and in the Volga area it has formed flower clusters. In the zone of industrial sunflower cultivation the plants are forming flower clusters; they have started flowering in parts of the south.

On 20 June cucumbers were in flower in Moldavia, in southern parts of the Ukraine, in the Northern Caucasus, and in the Lower Volga area, which is approximately 10-15 days earlier than usual, and harvesting has started in places. Tomatoes are in flower all over the Ukraine, in Moldavia, in Central Chernozem oblasts, in southern parts of the Baltic area and in the North Caucasus. The first fruit have set; in parts of the southern Ukraine and in the North Caucasus they are green ripe. In the Central region and the Middle Volga area tomatoes are in the process for forming trusses and side shoots.

In the farming regions of West Siberia and in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan early spring grain crops are in the third-leaf and tillering stage; stem growth is taking place in early sown plants. The rain which fell in most areas had a beneficial effect on the roots and on the formation of side shoots and ears (heads) on early spring grain crops. Winter rye is flowering and forming spikes.

In Turkmenia, most parts of Uzbekistan, and the souther valleys of Tajikistan the weather remained moderately hot and dry, good for cotton development. It was cooler and rainy in the Fergana and Gissar valleys and in Tashkent and Chimkent Oblasts. As of 29 June mass formation of cotton bolls was taking place over most of the territory. In Mary Oblast, in southern parts of Chardzhou Oblast, and in Surkhandarya and Kurgan-Tyube Oblasts the cotton had begun to flower.

Sweet and sour cherries, cherry plums, apricots, and early plums continue to be harvested. The grapes continue to develop in the vineyards.

MIDSUMMER COLD SNAP HITS EUROPEAN USSR

PM2717441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Fall in Midsummer"]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun -- Not only Muscovites but also the residents of numerous other cities got rather a shock this morning: outside their windows it looked more like the fall than summer. And with morning air temperatures not rising above 5 degrees it felt like it too!

"A cold spell like today is recorded about once every 50 years," your TASS correspondent was informed by the USSR Hydrometeorological Center. Most of the country's European territory is affected. Intensive atmospheric processes are responsible for the drop in temperatures. A cold north wind rushed southward at a speed of around 100 km an hour. At an altitude of 5,000m temperatures have plunged as low as minus 30 degrees. Even on the longest summer days, when the sun shines for 16 hours a day, the air is unable to warm up along the "north-south" route.

Cool weather is expected over most of the country's European territory in the near future, but the cold spell "will be short-lived." Temperatures are expected to rise to 15-20 degrees by the end of the week.

ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS SPACE MISSIONS REPORTED

LD141245 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports: Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Alexandrov today are busy conducting all manner of observations of the USSR's territory in the interests of various sectors of the national economy. They are photographing individual districts of the Soviet Union using stationary cameras aboard the orbiting complex "Salyut-7-Soyuz T-9-Cosmos-1443", and also making visual observations of land tracts and water expanses. The crew are in their 18th day aloft, a usual working day in orbit.

At the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre near Moscow, in the meantime, other crews are training for future missions. Preparing themselves for work in space along with Soviet colleagues are the Indians Ravish Malhotra and Rakesh Sharma who were recently seen off for their holiday in India by their Soviet colleagues. They will resume their work on returning to the Soviet Union.

While scientists on earth are continuing their in-depth study of the data beamed back by the interplanetary automatic stations "Venera-13" and "Venera-14", two other space probes, "Venera-15" and "Venera-16" proceed on their way to mysterious Venus, sending to earth telemetric data.

Daily contacts have been maintained with the unmanned station "Astron" since it was lifted off on March 23, 1983, for the first time in the USSR with an ultra-violet telescope 80 centimetres in diametre. The station has been used to observe supergiant stars in the Taurus, Leo, and Orion constellations.

The space probe "Prognoz-9" was launched on the first of this month. Today it is continuing its match in space for radio radiation emitted by the original explosion of the universe and for X-ray gamma-flashes in remote space.

Today, just as on any other given day, fresh, valuable data is coming back to earth from dozens of "Cosmos" satellites; "Molniya" and "Ekran" sputniks are busy relaying television programs and ensuring long-range radio communications, and "Meteor" sputniks are helping meteorologists with forecasting weather.

The Indian satellite "Bhaskara-2", carried into space by a Soviet booster rocket on November 20, 1981, under a program of international cooperation, continues to transmit signals down to earth.

MARITIME KRAY RECEIVES MOSCOW TV, SECOND PROGRAM

PM150858 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading: "News"]

[Text] Cities and villages in the Maritime Kray have begun to receive the Central TV's second program by means of the Orbita-2 station.

BRIEFS

AMURSK TELEVISION RECEPTION -- A TV relay station has been ceremonially opened on a mound near Amursk and inhabitants of the town and the rayon will be able to receive television programs on two channels. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 23 Jun 83 OW/LD]